

The Ford International Weekly  
**THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT**

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## War and Money

"THE next war" is a phrase on everyone's lips and to some it seems prophetic. That the last war was advertised as being "the war to end war" is well enough known, but there is a growing conviction that it did not live up to its reputation in this regard. The Peace Conference sowed the seeds of half a dozen wars, and even before the Peace Conference was called, the thing called Bolshevism had been firmly planted in Russia, from which it proceeds in radiating vexation to the whole world. If there is more fighting destined for the future, it will not be another war but a renewal of the last one, in which the real enemy and the real cause of war will be more clearly perceived.

One point seems to be reasonably clear, namely, that it is no longer possible to argue the financial situation of the nations as a prohibition against war. That is commonly done today: "The nations cannot afford any further fighting; they have no money to meet the expense of war," are statements heard on every hand.

The next war may not need money. Men and materials are the only two essentials of war. The world has already been schooled in the ease with which the one can be conscripted and the other confiscated. The theory of eminent domain is equal over men, materials and money, the possession of the first two rendering the third unnecessary in an emergency.

That is to say, a renewal of war may witness the absolute abolition of profiteering, and the "last of all wars" may also be the end of the money system which is one of the most pathetic jokers with which humanity has been saddled. And it is pretty certain that a profitless war will be the end of those influences whose chief interest in war is that it is a great money-maker.

Since 1914 much of the old ground on which the thought of mankind stood has been swept away. No one any longer predicates impossibility for anything. The struggle which ended in 1918 left the world with a sense of futile incompleteness; something attempted was not done. This something which is felt not to have been achieved is not the subjugation of any nation, but the elimination of certain forces which use nations as their pawns. The world is not changed, save that it has lost millions of its best, and has been sorely wounded in its dreams of peace.

The task which faces those who remain is harder than that which faced those who answered the bugles in 1914 and 1917. Disarmament must come, but through what process of readjustment, which must precede, it is difficult to forecast.

No blow so hard has ever been given the money system as the manner in which the governments manufactured it during the war and kept it usable, leaving it to the people to bear the heavy shrinkage which followed immediately after. During the last war the governments played with the superstition of money and made it work, but even the gold god is now understood to be stuffed with sawdust.

## Education for Work

THE real education of any man begins after he leaves school or university and starts in life—which means starts to work. In the old days, it was the fashion to sneer with nose in air at the idea that schooling to be of any real value should be a preparation for business. Only timidly and slowly has the academic aegis been extended over schools of law and of medicine, of dentistry and engineering, of horticulture and agriculture. "Trade" was long regarded, even in our own democratic republic, as somehow demeaning to an "educated man," and the practical busi-

ness man reciprocated with cynical contempt for the "college man" in business. Now business bulks large in the curriculum of every large American university and schools of commerce, accounts and banking, as of technical training in industrial administration, are growing in importance each day.

The old college ideals were keenly satirized by the late Elbert Hubbard in his "Forbes of Harvard." Having pursued a university course after he had reached the age of 35 and made a fortune in business, Hubbard knew whereof he spoke. He never tired of making merry with the idea that a man could be educated by separating himself for four or six years from actual life and work and living under artificial conditions that fostered indolence and false ideals and notions. To him it seemed that life should be an education and education a life. The fundamental error of the old system which still lingers in full force in many countries was that it made a separation that nature never made in disjoining training and preparation from the very activities with which they were supposed to be concerned. This cloistral character, of course, is a survival of the historic origin of the university in the medieval monastery.

So it is exceedingly encouraging to find that educational ideas and educational systems are undergoing a change in the right direction. A particularly promising modern instance is the new departure of Union College of Schenectady, New York. Thanks possibly to its century-and-a-quarter of age, this institution swings into line a little late with its "drive" among its own alumni for three million dollars. But its forceful and businesslike appeal for money contains something more significant than the familiar cry for more buildings, equipment, higher salaries and general enlargement to take care of the vastly increased throngs of young men now seeking a "liberal education."

This is the definite avowal that size is not Union's ambition; that she prefers to receive fewer students and to take them further. This is to be done by making available to them all the opportunities and advantages of one of the greatest manufacturing plants in the world, that of the General Electric Company. Its shops, laboratories, lectures and specialists are to be placed at the service of selected Union students. Thus theory and practice will go hand in hand, in accordance with a working plan arranged by Willis R. Whitney, director of the general statistics research laboratory, and himself a Union man. Effort will be concentrated on the fundamental creative sciences, chemistry, electricity and biology. Instruction will be by the highest authorities, with practical application directed by successful men of affairs.

President Richmond, of Union College, while in fullest sympathy with this plan for the training of brilliant men and specialists, holds, with true sense of proportion, that "the real end and aim of education is to humanize the man, enlarge his horizon and increase the number of his sympathies; not to make the most for himself, but to make the most of himself in the upward struggle of mankind toward light and happiness."

Here surely is an ambition worthy of any college.

## Our Foreign Trade

THROUGHOUT the history of this nation there has been a steady growth in its foreign trade and such growth has ever been an index of the actual growth of the country as a whole in wealth and productiveness. The increase in the last 100 years has amounted to 1,000 per cent. In 1820 the total was \$127,560,106, or \$13.23 per capita; in 1920 it had risen to \$13,508,157,959, or \$127.81 per capita.

Cotton and wheat determined our export balance in 1820, as it has for the greater part ever since; but the era of railroad and telegraph, with the larger use of machinery and constant improvement in industrial processes is marked by diminishing preponderance of these staples in our exports. The volume of American iron, steel, oil, copper, machinery and manufactured goods sold abroad, shows steady increase during this period. Both relatively and in gross, our export balance in 1820 of \$2,388,658 was very small compared with the export balance of four billions in 1919, or that of three millions in 1920; but it marked a beginning of profitable business with Europe and the East.

For any genuine revival of business today with corresponding industrial activity, and full time employment at good wages for the workers, it is of the utmost importance that Congress shall take early action in the direction of removing or encouraging the removal of existing obstacles and hindrances to the restoration of our foreign trade to its pre-war volume—and to refrain from the enactment of measures likely to discourage rather than stimulate either our exports or our imports. Trade means buying as well as selling; it is not a one-sided operation.

## "Old Joe Wordle"

MANY of us must have been struck by the picture in the daily papers of "Old Joe Wordle" making his first call on President Harding at the White House. His kindly features, his closely buttoned up overcoat, his stovepipe hat of ancient vintage, the umbrella under his arm, all mark off this old-fashioned octogenarian from the run of White House callers in these days.

But more than his outward appearance makes him distinctive and commends him to thoughtful attention. In the pictures, this old gentleman is departing from the White House, a big bunch of flowers in one hand and in the other a strapped cardboard box presumably filled with more flowers. These flowers suggest eloquently the nature of the man and his message. For lo, these many years, Joe Wordle, who is now 87, has made it his chief business in life to call daily, summer and winter, to receive the blooms culled from the White House conservatories or sent to the First Lady of the Land by friends and admirers. These flowers he distributes to poor and sick children in the hospitals and in the slums of the national capital.

Faithful to his self-imposed task, good old Wordle has seen Presidents come and Presidents go. Through the administrations of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, he has been a living link of benevolence and a radiating messenger of gracious human sentiment from the nation's heart in the home of the Executive to the afflicted children of the people. For of course it is something much more than fugitive blossoms that Joe Wordle collects and distributes. The flowers are God's poems, the scented and tinted reminders of love eternal; condensations of nature's beauty and charm. In these spring days, especially, they bring home to us the great miracle of earth's ever renewing life, its purity, sweetness and light. In their freshness and delicacy, they speak strength to the weary, hope to the depressed, cheer and comfort to those sick at heart and suffering on beds of pain.

One is reminded of the stories of Walt Whitman coming into the wards of the military hospital at Washington during the Civil War carrying great armfuls of wild flowers that he had got up early to gather in the fields and woods along the Potomac. We are told that the breath he brought from God's great outdoors had an electric effect. The dull eyes of sick, wounded and suffering soldiers brightened with a sense of life and hope renewed. As the "Good Gray Poet" gave himself in red-blooded manly fashion with his flowers, so, we may feel sure, does Old Joe Wordle touch the hearts and brighten the lives of the children to whom he takes the White House flowers. One can see his warm-hearted sympathy reflected in the glistening eyes of the little ones and the merry laughter that tells how more healing than medicine is gladness of heart.

For all of us, the flowers beckon from the obsessing strife and dulling routine of the city to the woods and fields. Deepening our sensitiveness to the impressions of beauty and sanity which every little wood anemone and every "lily of the field" holds for us, we will become refreshed and renewed like the buds. And the best proof of our enrichment and vitalization will be an intensified desire to pass along to others the joys we experience.

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT, The Ford International Weekly, published weekly at Dearborn, Michigan, for April 1, 1921, State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Fred L. Black, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, The Dearborn Publishing Company, Dearborn, Michigan; Editor, W. J. Cameron, Dearborn, Michigan; Managing Editor, W. J. Cameron, Dearborn, Michigan; Business Manager, Fred L. Black, Dearborn, Michigan.

2. That the owners holding more than one per cent of the stock are:

The Ford Motor Company of Delaware, as a holding Corporation; Henry Ford, Dearborn, Michigan; C. J. Ford, Dearborn, Michigan; E. B. Ford, Detroit, Michigan.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

FRED L. BLACK,

Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1921.

[SEAL]

J. EMMET HALL,

(My Commission expires September 29, 1924.)